

No 160.4.

九月一號

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914

中華人民共和國

PRICE. 30.00 Per Month

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WHISKY.

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Hongkong

THE STUDIO

Those who are interested in the art of the colour print, which recently has attracted an increasing amount of merited attention, will find with peculiar interest Mr. M.C. Salaman's article in the July "Studio" on "The colour prints of Edward L. Lawson." Mr. Lawson's admirable pictorial gifts and sound craftsmanship have done much towards the growing recognition of modern colour prints, and looking at the examples of his work which are illustrated in the Studio, it is apparent that other notable features in the work include a series of twelve leaves from the sketch book of Mr. Arthur Pucker, R.R.A., a notice of the spring exhibition at the Kunsthalle, Vienna; and an article descriptive of recent purchases by the National Gallery of Canada.

NEWS BY WIRELESS.

A Journalistic Enterprise.

The following incident stands out as one of the notable successes of Journalism, for it signalled the first Press service ever conducted through the medium of wireless telegraphy.

In 1903 the enterprising editor of the "Algemeen Handelsblad," one of the leading papers in Amsterdam, entered into an agreement with the Marconi Company whereby they should transmit through their stations at Hoorn, Uit, in Bexx, and Amsterdam, the daily newsletter of the London Correspondent of the "Handelsblad," containing about two thousand words. These messages were expressed from London to Chelmsford and delivered by a cyclist to the Broomfield Wireless Station, whence they were transmitted at a speed varying from 25 to 30 words per minute. The language used was Dutch, and although the operators at both stations were English, without any knowledge of the language in which they were telegraphing, they performed their duties with perfect accuracy, except for the curious misspelling of the letters "ij" which occurred in Dutch words for v. In the main script "ij" was accurately written but invariably transmuted as v, yet never was the error reproduced in the "Handelsblad."

In spite of the continued success of this service there existed some faint suspicion that things were not quite as they appeared to be, and that the daily articles in the "Handelsblad," headed "By Wireless," possibly reached Amsterdam by some other means. The Dutch Government wanted absolute proof that the communications were, in fact, transmitted by wireless and efforts were made to "tap" the signals in order to establish this proof, but for a long time without success. The duty of endeavouring to intercept the Broomfield signals was then allotted to me, and on February 16th, 1914, I accompanied an agent from the Telegraph Department to the Marconi Wireless Station with a view to bringing back the prints that were needed to justify interference by the Department. The day was cold and the sea was running mounting high, but the object of our quest eluded us, and we were not sorry to return to the shore. Then it was that the present chief of the Technical Service of the Wireless Telegraph Department, Mr. H. J. Nierstrasz, stepped in, and was able to prove to the government that the Marconi service was a reality. At the Hook of Holland Station, where he was assisted by Mr. W. P. de Kluizenaar (who is now at Scheveningen Harbour), Mr. Nierstrasz was murmuring in his labours and on March 6th 1914 he succeeded for the first time in overhearing the London letter sent by wireless to the "Algemeen Handelsblad." This was all the Government were asking for, and it was now in a position to prove that the wireless service on the ground that it was an infringement of the Postal Law which made telegraphy a state monopoly.—"The Wireless World."

The indemnity paid by France to Germany after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 was five milliards of francs (£200,000,000). By the terms of the Treaty of Frankfort, this was to be paid to Germany within three years, but was actually paid in two years and a quarter, one-eighth of it in coin, the rest in bills and notes. The money was obtained by three loans at five per cent, and French credit was so good that the third loan, issued at 84, was covered twelve times over by subscriptions, and ran up quickly to 90.

RHEUMATISM

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Palm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Take a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
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GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

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As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

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WATKINS, LIMITED.
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LOST SCRIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
following Shares in the above Com-
pany are alleged to have been LOST:—
Certificate for 50 Shares No. 401/450
inclusive in the name of

JAMES BACKHOUSE.

Application has been made to the Uni-
versity for the Payment of the sum of
£212.50 (Dollar Two Hundred and Twelve
Pence Fifty) in respect of the First
and Final Dividend at the Rate of £4.25
(Dollars Four and Cents Twenty-Five) per
Share declared on the 31st July, 1913, on
the above-mentioned Shares, and should
no objection be lodged with the Uni-
versity within one month from date hereof,
the application will be complied with.

E. CARPMAEL,

Official Receiver.

Hongkong, July 22, 1914. 554

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 p.m. and 9 p.m. 8.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 midnigh.

SPK. 11. CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
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General Managers.

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Beaten, if Equalled, for Bread
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Foreign Goods of every description.

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Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign
Goods.

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& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG
TUESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

8 A.M. HONAM. 8 A.M. HUNGSHAN.
5 P.M. FATSCHAN. 5 P.M. KINSHAN.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

8 A.M. HUNGSHAN. 8 A.M. HONAM.
5 P.M. KINSHAN.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$6.00.
Return Fare (available also for Return by day Steamer) 10.00.
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00.
Return Fare by Day Steamer 5.00.

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the
Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamer from Canton (arrive at
Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without
extra charge. Electric light and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUITAI" S.S. "TAISHAN"
HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf
Sunday, at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sunday, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER.
The Company's Steamer "TAISHAN."

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M.
and return from Macao at 2 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at
7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

TAKES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOISANG"

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 388 Tons, and S.S. "NANNING," 568 Tons.

One or the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
day at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong, or vice versa, by the Company's direct Steamer "LINTAN" and
"SANTU." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

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HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

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MERCHANTS, &c., &c., of FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager

Hongkong, August 12, 1908. 178.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDRIES 40 years experience. We have two Ships and can accommodate any craft
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Shipyard Sham-San-Po, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. K.9.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

THOS. COOK & SON

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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(MITSU BISHI CO.)

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SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA
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Hankow, Peking.TELEGRAMS ADDRESSED to above: IWASAKI
Codes—A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

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Co.MANILA: Messrs Macdonay &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.,
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,
Manager,No. 2, PEDDER STREET,
HONGKONG.

THE WORLD WAR.

ADMIRAL BREUSSING'S WISH
GRATIFIED.

As recently as March this year the following article appeared in a number of British journals. Now that Admiral Breuussing's wish has been gratified it may be of interest to many to again read his views:—

Admiral Breuussing of Germany whose violent utterances respecting England and France have gained him a reputation in Europe, made a speech at Wiesbaden some time ago. The Admiral is a firm believer in a "world war" in which

England is to be the assailant and Germany the assailed. The topic is his favourite, says a correspondent to the "Navy," published by the Navy League, London and what is more the Admiral regards this world war imminent. In part of the speech, he said:—

"No person of insight can fail to see that a world war is threatened by France, who feels that her armaments are now equal to the German. After introduction of three-year term of service the French army will number 800,000 men, so that we shall be compelled to take further steps. England is responsible for France's war of aggression. The world will remain in the way of Japanese efforts to expand. Faced with this situation, England is trying to come to an agreement with us, the moment being favourable to her, but the reverse to us.

"Should England, as has been proposed enter into a Zollverein confederation with her Colonies, it would be necessary for Germany to wage a war against her. We are in need of land to colonize. Our emigrants must remain German. Where is there such land? Morocco, Asia Minor and South America are suitable territories. We must demand from England some existing land for this purpose, but if we do so we shall always find the English fleet arrayed against us unless our own navy is strong enough to support our needs."

the fray and outflank the enemy's ships. In the end the sailors will bring back nothing but debris. Even if she wins, England would be unable to face another great sea power. She might blockade us, but does that mean that we are finished? It would now be the turn of our allies to do their part. Their united fleet can hold France in check and advance against England in the Mediterranean. The Italian troops from Tunis (she will march against Egypt, and thus attack one of the most sensitive points of British power).

England is alive to these dangers, and has accordingly changed her Mediterranean policy. But she is threatened with danger in other quarters. Japan is incensed against her ally. The renewed development of the Japanese fleet is directed more against England than America, as the new type of ship shows, and this is because England stands in the way of Japanese efforts to expand. Faced with this situation, England is

trying to come to an agreement with us, the moment being favourable to her, but the reverse to us.

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A MONKEY CHILD.

Found in a Naini Tai Jungle.

A Naini Tai correspondent reports the finding there in the jungles of a female monkey child, probably eight or nine years old. The report says:—When first brought in, she was in a very frightened state and would eat nothing but grass and raw potatoes, but later she took bread and milk. She cried and whined, but is unable to talk, though she can undoubtedly hear. Her feet have not yet been able to stand, and she will take to eat cherries and apples. That she is a human child is proved by the fact that she carries vaccination marks on both her arms, but her exposure to the elements has caused a thick growth of hair down each side of her face and down her spine. On her head are two or three heavy scars. There are some small circular scars on her knees, and a few in other places.

There can be little doubt that she has always walked upright, as her elbows and hands show no signs of continual contact with the earth. Her position when sitting is that of a monkey, and her actions and mode of looking at one also simulate the ape. Her hands are long, thin and bony, and her hair thick, long and strong. This is undoubtedly a case of child abandonment which is by no means uncommon during periods of scarcity in India.

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Another campaign to free the State and city of New York from the hands of Tammany Hall opened recently when Mr. John Hennedy, formerly auditor for the State of New York, and a prominent reformer in the city, denounced Tammany politicians as "rogues and grafters." In Great Britain, said Mr. Hennedy, "a member of Parliament does not dare to face his constituents if the fails to keep his promise." In the State of New York office holders delight in going home and boasting of their gratifying methods. Perhaps Mr. Hennedy exaggerated.

This state of affairs will rapidly adjust itself, indeed, fair-minded business men throughout Canada agree that the present need of the country is for more actual settlers on the land; and the need of the settler, affording, as it does, his chance of a home of his own, a good living even in the pioneer stage, and a competence and independence in his declining years.—The Standard.

Canada as yet has not lived up to her

possibilities, being herself a heavy im-

porter of many food products which can

be successfully produced within her bound-

aries; but this is a condition due to the

rapid settlement of the country and the

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Perhaps the most memorable instance

of a horse being trained in public for a

great event is that provided by Old Joe,

the Grand National winner of 1885, who

divided his time previous to the race by

galloping on the sands at Southport, and

winning a succession of little races, the

result being that the horse became obsessed

by the idea that the race was only good

enough for the company he had been

running in. Many therefore were the

hearinings when Old Joe, starting at

the healthy odds of 40 to 1, won very easily

at Liverpool in a field of twenty-three.

THE GREAT FUTURE
OF CANADA.92 PER CENT. OF FARM LANDS
UNCULTIVATED.

Unlimited Opportunities for Farmers.

The vast unoccupied areas of land in Canada and the practically unlimited markets in countries which cannot produce enough food for their own people are two facts which guarantee the future greatness of the Dominion. Every year the United Kingdom imports wheat, flour, maize, barley, and oats to the value of something like £78,000,000, and so Canada has become the granary of the Empire.

At her present rate of progress she must, after supplying the needs of the Mother-country, seek other markets; for, with the opening of the new transcontinental railways the expansion of settlement and the production of foodstuffs may be expected to increase at a much more rapid pace. The United States, with its one hundred million people, is fast approaching the period when she will become a regular importer of foodstuffs.

The net food exports of the United States have fallen in sixteen years from \$400,000,000 to \$14,000,000, and it is apparent that the country has reached the point where it is no longer independent of its neighbours for the necessities of life. Another sixteen years at the same ratio will make the United States a very heavy importer indeed.

The nation best in a position to supply the United States with food is Canada, which is essentially an agricultural country, bordering the Republic for some three thousand miles. When it is remembered that among the principal articles of food which the United States is already importing are beef, cattle, and wheat, the advantage possessed by Canada is even more apparent.

It is this advantage which has led many thousands of shrewd United States farmers in the last few years to sell their holdings in the United States and migrate to Canada, where farm lands are not held at prohibitive prices, and where the fertility of the soil has not been exhausted by improper methods of agriculture.

According to a Dominion Government census return dated April, 1914, there are in Canada 100,775,000 acres of land occupied as farm land, but of this only about 36,000,000 acres have as yet been brought under cultivation. The same report states that there are in Canada 40,051,000 acres of land suitable for farm purposes which may be occupied, so that at present only 31 per cent. of the farm land is occupied but only about eight per cent. under cultivation. It should also be noted that the estimate of available lands does not include forest areas that may be cleared, low lands that may be drained, or the more northern districts where the agricultural possibilities have not yet been definitely established.

Another factor which is going to enter into the production of Canada is the opening of immense irrigated areas. These are not arid regions, but are districts of light rainfall, varying from fourteen to twenty inches per annum. Dry farming has been successfully carried on in most of these districts for years past, but experiments have shown that irrigation greatly increases the production and improves the quality. Its greatest value, however, probably lies in the encouragement it gives the live stock and dairy farmer, as it is well known that these intensive branches of agriculture are the basis of success in all large irrigation enterprises.

Canada as yet has not lived up to her possibilities, being herself a heavy importer of many food products which can be successfully produced within her boundaries; but this is a condition due to the rapid settlement of the country and the fact that for the last few years rural development has hardly been able to keep up with the growth of large centres of population.

This state of affairs will rapidly adjust itself, indeed, fair-minded business men throughout Canada agree that the present need of the country is for more actual settlers on the land; and the need of the settler, affording, as it does, his chance of a home of his own, a good living even in the pioneer stage, and a competence and independence in his declining years.—The Standard.

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ROBT. PORTER & CO'S
CELEBRATED
BULL DOG
BRAND
LIGHT ALE
IN PINTS & SPLITS

Very light, extremely palatable and refreshing.
Brewed from the finest English malt and hops.

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SPECIALISTS...
IN ALL CLASSES OF FURNITURE AND FURNISHING GOODS...
NEWEST EXCLUSIVE FURNISHING FABRICS.
write for samples of our Fabrics
CLOTHES
DYES
ABSOLUTELY PERMANENT
AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK WILL REPAY YOU

THE DIARY

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.
2:30 p.m.—Auction of Tenkwood and Blackwood Furniture etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hongkong.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, September 4:—
10:01 p.m.—Full Moon.
FRIDAY, Sept. 4 & SATURDAY Sept. 5:—
7:02 p.m.—12:48 a.m.—Partial Eclipse of the Moon.
SATURDAY, September 6:—
8 a.m.—Excursion to Macau.
MONDAY, September 7:—
Labour Day—U.S.A.
WEDNESDAY, September 9:—
Admission Day—U.S.A.
SATURDAY, September 19:—
Noon—Hongkong Bank Extraordinary Meeting.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS IN
PRICES.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY
DISPENSED

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.

24, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG

Reported July 21, 1914

the official statement, their position is stronger than it has hitherto been. Much hangs in the balance as the result of the next important clash of the two Armies, but judging from the result of last week's engagement, the Allies should again play havoc with the aggressive forces. Meanwhile, we can't wait the issue, confident that the victory will ultimately be ours.

CHINESE RETURNED
IMMIGRANTS.

We are apt to read as if it were a mere casual occurrence that 100,000 Chinese coolies are to be transported from the Straits Settlements to China. It is stated further that these Chinese will not be allowed to land in Hongkong unless they can show themselves able to maintain themselves, which means, we presume, unless they are provided with funds sufficient to meet their immediate needs. The return of such large numbers of impudent Chinese to their native province of Kwangtung at this conjuncture is a serious problem, and one that cannot but add to the difficulties of the situation already complicated enough on the mainland. The native papers are already full of bitter wails about the condition of the silk trade of Shun Tak and Hsing Shan. Probably tens of thousands of persons are thus employed, deriving their support through the exportation of silk from these thickly populated districts. It seems from what we read that most of these silk producing districts are already badly hit by the conditions that accompany the war, and in consequence large numbers of people, particularly young women, are out of employment. As all know, the recent terrible floods rendered tens of thousands homeless, turning them for the time into mendicants. These people are still living from hand to mouth and have not yet settled down to earn their own living. In addition to this there is a fear of a shortage of rice. An enormous quantity of rice is imported into the Kwangtung province from the Yangtze Valley as well as from Burma, and apparently the officials fear that this supply may be insufficient. We learn from the native papers that the officials are buying up a large quantity of rice, and are storing it in order, it would seem, that there may not be a shortage for the troops. Such are a few of the statements reported, which for the time are causing anxiety to the rulers of the province. If a hundred thousand coolies return from the South even if they have funds with which to purchase supplies, this influx will necessarily make a great difference to the daily consumption of rice. But should many of them, as is probable, have no funds, it will be readily understood that this addition to those already out of work and to those who have been rendered desolate by the floods will increase the difficulties of those responsible for the security of the country and the safety of human life. Hunger riots, are generally the worst of all riots and when considerable numbers of people are really hungry they do not stand to count the cost before they proceed to obtain the rice of others, and the addition of so large a number of indigent Chinese may lead to what all well-wishers of China seriously dread. This deportation of 100,000 coolies in itself shows what a complicated "matter life is to-day and how the breaking down of the modern machinery, at one point, affects tens of thousands, thousands of miles away.

BANISHES SMARTLY DEATH
WITH

The Chinese who was seen descending a water spout in the middle of the night at Hongkong with a bundle in his possession, and who refused to stop when requested with the result that he was shot in the leg, was found on investigation to be a thief.

To-day Mr. Wood sentenced him to three months' hard labour, and a further six months for returning from banishment with four bound stocks in lieu of the last day.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Are you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed, if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed to, and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A folk who collected \$62.73 on behalf of his master, who lives at Tonsen Street, has absconded with the money.

The river steamer Tai Lee put off without the necessary pass from the Naval authorities yesterday morning, and was sent back to her wharf by the examination officers.

A blind beggar, aged 42 years, when crossing the railway line yesterday on his way to Kam Chin village was knocked and killed by the 7:42 p.m. Kowloon-Canton express.

Lack of the American twang was responsible for the detention of a German in Singapore. He boarded an oil ship in the harbour saying that he was an American requiring passage to the States. It was apparent that he knew nothing about the English than the Swan River. He and his crew were removed under escort, and for the present his view of the harbour will be practically unrestricted.

A notable instance of French piracy has just occurred in Singapore. Fired with an ardent desire to take part in the present war and without being called upon to join the colours (and he could have been exempt from military service if called upon, even), M. Durmier tendered his telegram to his director in Paris his resignation of his responsible and lucrative appointment as manager of the Singapore branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, and left for Macassar by the Japanese mail steamer Hirano Maru, to volunteer his services with the French army.

By the Tang Moa yesterday Colonel the Hon. H. S. Trefusis, C.M.G., accompanied by Lady Mary Trefusis, arrived here for a short stay. Colonel Trefusis is a D.L. and J.P. for Devon. He was for thirty years in the 4th Devon Regiment, and was decorated for services in connection with the South African war. Lady Mary Trefusis has been Woman of the Bedchamber to H.M. the Queen since 1895. Her Ladyship is daughter of the 5th Earl of Beauchamp, and Lady Mary Catherine, daughter of the 5th Earl Stanhope. In 1905 she married Lieut.-Colonel Hon. H. W. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, 4th Bt. D.C.L.I., and late Scots Guards.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF
ARMS.

There were two arms cases before Mr. Melbourne this morning. The first defendant was a Chinese from Australia, who was on his way home. Concealed in the cover of his wooden box were 4,200 rounds of ammunition with two revolvers discovered in a packing case. Defendant was fined \$250.

Def. 2nd. Mr. Wu, presented in the second instance, the occupier of 90 Upper Lascar Rd having in his possession of two revolvers and 600 rounds of ammunition. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

TWO HOUSES GUTTED IN
WELLINGTON STREET.

Damages Estimated at \$7,000.

A fire which gutted two houses and did damage to the extent of \$7,000 broke out this morning on the corner of Wellington Street and Pottinger Street. The fire originated in the corner house, but now it actually became ignited nobody seems to know. The premises were occupied by Sae Chi Chik, and the ground floor was used as a medicine and drug shop. The first floor was a medicine store, the top floor being unoccupied. The first floor was gutted entirely while the ground floor was seriously damaged by water. The blaze spread to the adjoining house which also was completely burnt out. Deputy Superintendent King was in charge of the Fire Brigade which soon got the outbreak under control.

Very few houses were damaged; most of them appeared to be beyond repair.

During the course of the banquet the woman who ran the company of girls appeared upon the scene, and was much interested in me, my clothing and my position as regards my husband and life in general.

She did not share in the repast, but helped herself and the girls liberally to roasted melon pits; and chattered incessantly.

The first part of the night was given to conversation interrupted by weird wailing songs by different girls.

Each in turn sat before a curious instrument made out of a blackwood stand, holding a small pig skin drum and a hollow camphor wood box, on which she beat time with irritating monotony, her expression as inanimate as her singing.

They were all accompanied by an orchestra consisting of two men who played instruments like miniature violins, one nothing but a hollow piece of bamboo and the other of more delicate workmanship of carved wood.

While we talked and tried not to be deafened by the music we were given

delicious freshly brewed green tea served

in cups of rare china on silver saucers and with silver covers, each cup had a

number engraved in the silver and the

tea was replenished every few minutes.

A small dish of sliced peaches was placed

beside each guest; after this had been

going on for hours, I began to fear that

the invitation to dinner had been a

myth, and that we were out for a musical

service with light refreshments.

However at about 11:30 p.m. servants entered and

spread a table for the banquet. They

brought in a huge round table top and

placed it on one of the blackwood tables

and the feast began.

At 12 o'clock the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 12:30 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 12:45 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 12:55 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 1:00 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 1:05 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 1:10 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 1:15 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 1:20 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 1:25 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 1:30 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 1:35 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 1:40 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 1:45 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 1:50 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 1:55 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 1:58 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

were seated at the head of the table.

At 1:59 the guests were

all seated and the host and hostess

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT DEATH ROLL.

ALLIES STRENGTHEN THEIR POSITION.

AMERICAN INDIGNATION AGAINST GERMANY.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

The considerable success of the Frenchmen at Grise is confirmed.

ALLIES SUCCESSFULLY COPING WITH THE ADVANCE.

Paris telegrams say that the Germans advanced a short distance further on Somme.

The Allies left wing subsequently took the offensive, while the French on the west wing were offering strenuous and successful resistance.

LOYAL AUSTRALIA.

London, Aug. 31. The Australian Premier, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Cook, has called for a Second Expeditionary contingent.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LOUVAIN.

"Intense Indignation in America."

London, Sept. 1, 1.30 a.m. The destruction of Louvain has aroused intense indignation in America; and the Press compares the German methods with those of the Japanese, who gave notice of the blockade of Tsingtau.

900 GERMANS PERISH OFF HELIGOLAND.

London, Aug. 31, 12.30 p.m. The official account of the Naval action of Heligoland says that small cruisers and destroyers daringly attacked the Germans and some of the British ships were knocked about, but the superior gun-power and strength of the individual British ships told. The crews of the five German ships that were sunk totalled 1,200, and of these 900 perished.

THE ALLIES LINE OF DEFENCE.

London, Aug. 31, 4.20 a.m. Earl Kitchener's statement has completely disposed of the steadily growing crop of alarmist reports regarding the situation in France. The Allies now occupy a line extending from the mouth of the Somme inland along the river past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, eastwards towards Mezieres.

The Amiens correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says the Allies' new line is infinitely stronger than any held before, while the disproportion of numbers is reduced.

Fighting is reported at Bapaume, twenty-five miles from Amiens.

THE RUSSIANS' BRILLIANT ADVANCE.

London, Aug. 31. A Russian official report says that fresh German troops have appeared on the frontier and taken the offensive at some places.

The battle continues along the whole Austrian front. The Russians have assumed the offensive south of Lublin and are marching through a country covered with Austrian corps. Some of the troops have been fighting a week, but the vigour of their attacks is unabated.

The Russians have captured numerous guns and quick-fires and are steadily advancing on Lemberg.

A SECOND CONTINGENT FROM AUSTRALIA.

London, Aug. 31. Australia has decided to raise a second contingent.

HARBOUR OFFICIAL TIME.

A notice published today in a Government Gazette Extraordinary gives the time at which (for the purposes of the Harbour) the official night ends and begins during the month of September.

VOLUNTEERS AND RESERVES WANTED.

Recruiting for the Hongkong Volunteers and Hongkong Volunteer Reserves is now resumed. Any one who wishes to join either Corps should send in his name and address, stating age and previous service, if any, in His Majesty's Forces or in any Volunteer or Territorial Unit, to the Staff Officer, Volunteer Headquarters, for candidates for the Hongkong Volunteers, and to Major Wakeman, Supreme Court, for candidates for the Volunteer Reserves.

WAR NEWS.

LORD KITCHENER'S PREPARATIONS.

London, August 15.

The military correspondent of *The Times* says that although the German Government is sending practically all the available men to the French frontier, it remains to be seen what the Russians will make of their opportunity. The Russian troops are known as excellent in defence, but their capacities for aggression are not so well proved. The Germans have shown themselves excellent at the offensive, returning after repeated repulses, and able to hold their reserves. It is believed that the German Emperor's plan about "the last man and the last wire" expresses the general feeling and that the war will consequently be a prolonged struggle.

The German forces being so strong, it is believed that they may wear down the endurance of the French and Belgians, and that the British troops will have to take up the struggle on a large scale. For this purpose another 500,000 men will be

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Wah Tse Yet Po's Service.)

THE SALT BUREAU.

PEKING, Aug. 31. The Salt Bureau has increased the number of Deputy Commissioners.

CHINA'S LOCAL LOAN.

PEKING, Aug. 31. The terms regulating the Local Loan have been passed.

The Imperial Ching Family are subscribing heavily to the Loan.

CHINA'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ACT.

PEKING, Aug. 31. The Constitution Council has appointed a Sub-Committee of fifteen to study the Presidential Election Act.

THE SALT REVENUE SURPLUS.

PEKING, Aug. 31. The Finance Group has refused to hand over the Salt Revenue surplus, which amounts to about \$3,000,000.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

PEKING, Aug. 31. Germany has protested against the recalling of Chinese students from Germany and has suggested that they should be sent to Holland.

CHINESE STUDENTS RETURNING FROM JAPAN.

PEKING, Aug. 31. The Chinese Minister at Tokyo has telegraphed that many students are returning to China.

SHANTUNG AND CHINA.

PEKING, Aug. 31. On this grave occasion the Germans of Shanghai feel impressed and thank you from the bottom of their hearts for having drawn the sword so bravely for the honour of German prestige in the Far East. We are proud of you. Your love for your country is magnificent. You will never be forgotten.

TSINGTAO GARRISON AND SHANGHAI GERMANS.

SHANTUNG, Aug. 23. The German people of Shanghai determined at a meeting held yesterday afternoon to send the following telegram to the Governor and the Germans in Tsingtao:—On this grave occasion the Germans of Shanghai feel impressed and thank you from the bottom of their hearts for having drawn the sword so bravely for the honour of German prestige in the Far East. We are proud of you. Your love for your country is magnificent. You will never be forgotten.

Later last night the following reply was received:—"Elated by the joyful news, I send you my congratulations. We are by our dear Austrian Allies well prepared to meet the attack. The sympathy of our countrymen in the East encourages us. Proud and joyfully we go to battle for the Emperor and the Empire. The more the enemy the greater the honour; but Germany will do well all along the line."—Y. C. Daily News.

JAPANESE VOLUNTEERS IN CANADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16th. The Japanese Association in Canada has offered the services of Japanese Volunteers to the Canadian Government (not in India). Sir P. Bowring, the Consul, telegraphed in reply, thanking them, and expressing the Government's gratitude for their offer, which was forwarded to the Ministry of Defence, who will reply.

CHINESE REFUGEES IN TSINGTAO.

One of the questions that is being discussed with reference to Tsingtao is: What has happened to the Chinese political and other refugees who have been taking sanctuary there for some time past? It is well known that even before the Revolution a number of ex-officials who had incurred the displeasure of the Manchu Court had found sanctuary in Tsingtao. At the Revolution not a few more were added to this list, including more than one ex-tao-tai of Shanghai, and many officials from Peking. Most of them have remained, and when the Chinese revolutionaries did not return the ex-officials have joined them. Amongst the most distinguished was Prince Kung, who will be remembered as having been exceedingly energetic in his prosecution of the Anti-Opium campaign, when he was in charge of the Opium Suppression Bureau. He went to Tsingtao very shortly after the Abdication and has been living quietly there ever since. He was in Tsingtao until the situation there became critical, but his whereabouts at the present moment is not known. Probably, like many others, he left the place and is now in Tientsin, where also Prince Ching is present living. During the past few days over two thousand Chinese of fairly good position have arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao, and are either living with friends or are staying in hotels.

—National Review.

REMEMBER THE NAME.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Coffin, Cholera and Diarrhoea Kennedy is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps or pains in the stomach. You may need it sometime. For sale by all Chemists and Storkeepers.

PRINCE OF WALES FUND.

Yesterday 38 monthly subscribers to the above fund were secured. Their monthly contributions amount to \$133.

SUPPOSED MURDERERS ARRESTED.

Probable Course Of Action.

The sensational arrests made on Saturday night at a restaurant at Yaumati, in connection with a supposed murder near Canton are not likely to come before the local Court. We understand that incriminating evidence has been found and it is probable that the persons now detained by the Hongkong Police will be deported to Canton to be dealt with by the authorities there.

WAR NEWS.

THE ANNEXATION OF TOGOLAND.

A Big Wireless Station.

With the annexation of Togoland, Great Britain obtains one of the largest wireless telegraph stations in the world, one that is capable of communicating over a distance of 3,000 miles.

GERMAN CRUISERS IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

The "Rangoon Times" (Aug. 31)—"Great men of the Royal Fusiliers have been placed on each man-of-war in Calcutta. The wireless on the vessels was also hauled down." It was rumoured yesterday that two German cruisers were somewhere in the Bay of Bengal. It is stated that the Government chartered three British India Company's boats to scour the Bay for them.

PLUCKY BELGIANS.

Brussels, Aug. 15. The hospitals here are receiving trucers who are suffering from shell exhaustion, having fought till they dropped unconscious. They soon recover, however, and eagerly return to the ranks.

ANOTHER PRIZE BROUGHT TO HONGKONG.

Another prize steamer, the Friesia, of the Hamburg-American Line, has been brought into the Harbour and has anchored near the other two prizes in Kowloon Bay. The Friesia is an absolutely new boat, having been completed only this year, and is larger than the other H.A.L. steamers recently captured and brought into the Harbour.

PICTURESQUE NEWS FOR BERLIN.

If the information supplied by a Russian Telegraphic Agency is correct, Berlin has suffered more than the average in the matter of picturesque war stories, which happen to be not strictly correct. The Agency in question states that among the reports which have been printed in Berlin newspapers are the following: that twenty-five German Army Corps and sixteen Austrian Army Corps have occupied Warsaw in Poland; that the British Fleet has been completely destroyed; that Belgium is fighting on the side of Germany; that the British are fighting on the French frontier. It is stated that until the first item of news was published about the Russian invasion of East Prussia, the people of Berlin were under the impression that the German troops had achieved many successes in an advance through that region. The Agency adds that, upon the departure for the front of some members of the German Imperial family, there were cries of "Down with the war; enough of the Hohenzollerns." The crowd was dispersed, and many arrests were made.

HOW WAR WAS DECLARED BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

St. Petersburg newspapers publish a circumstantial account of the manner in which the last words in the Conversations between Russia and Germany were spoken.

The report states that at mid-night on July 31, Count Portales, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, went to the Foreign Office and was immediately received by M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The German Ambassador presented the historic Note containing the warning of Germany against the continued mobilization of Russian troops, and informed the Russian Minister that on the 21st mobilization would be completed. The Note was to be read, and the Ambassador would be compelled to make his reply. The Note was formally accepted, but no answer was given to the communists at the time. At 7 o'clock on the evening of August 1 the German Ambassador, visibly in a state of agitation, called upon M. Sazonoff and pointedly put the question as to whether or not Russia intended to cancel the mobilization order. M. Sazonoff replied that the Russian Government had given no answer and that Count Portales might draw his own conclusions. The German Ambassador, visibly in a state of agitation, called upon M. Sazonoff and pointedly put the question as to whether or not Russia intended to cancel the mobilization order. M. Sazonoff replied that the Russian Government had given no answer and that Count Portales might draw his own conclusions. The German Ambassador, visibly in a state of agitation, called upon M. Sazonoff and pointedly put the question as to whether or not Russia intended to cancel the mobilization order. M. Sazonoff replied that the Russian Government had given no answer and that Count Portales might draw his own conclusions. The German Ambassador, visibly in a state of agitation, called upon M. Sazonoff and pointedly put the question as to whether or not Russia intended to cancel the mobilization order. M. Sazonoff replied that the Russian Government had given no answer and that Count Portales might draw his own conclusions. The German Ambassador, visibly in a state of agitation, called upon M. 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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KUBE, NAMUR, & YOKOHAMA	To SAIL	REMARKS
Capt. A. COLVER.	3rd Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON & ANTWERP, via ST. PETERSBURG, CHENG-CHAU, SOOCOTRA, & PORT SAID & MAREKELAN	About	Freight
Capt. R. P. STEVENSON.	8th Sept.	Passage.
CHANGHAI, SALSETTE, & SARDINIA	About	Freight and Noon
Capt. A. F. VINE, R. N. R.	9th Sept.	Passage.
London, via usual Ports	12th Sept.	Special or Call.
Capt. J. T. JEFFERY.	12th Sept.	Advertisement.

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

VIA VANCOUVER AND

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR VANCOUVER

From Hongkong.

EMPERESS OF INDIA WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

Steamships leave HONGKONG at 12:00 Noon.

The EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA, are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers of 18,800 tons gross—30,625 tons displacement—the newest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

All steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleet are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Mail Express Train and at Quebec with the Company's Atlantic Mail Steamers.

The Company's chain of Hotels across Canada are unsurpassed for comfort.

PASSAGE RATES, HONGKONG TO LONDON

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA, Round Atlantic Port £71.10.

EMPERESS OF ASIA, do do £68.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, do do £66.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN, do do £64.

MONTAGUE—Intermediate service—First class railway, second cabin

ATLANTIC, via California Atlantic Port £64.

BOSTON or NEW YORK £68.

Boats and sleeping car across Canada not included in any of above rates. If required such will cost £8 additional.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Naval and Military Officers, European Civil Service Officials, Missionaries, &c. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed "Stop Over" privileges at the various points of interest on route.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

O. W. CHADLOCK, General Traffic Agent.

Corner Fetter Street and Frys (opposite Blake Pier).

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRAH, DELAGA bay, LILKHAN (Nasir), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

From Hongkong: FROM COLOMBO: 26th September. Connecting with "CATHIAWAH" 17th October.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRAH, DELAGA bay, LILKHAN (Nasir), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS if sufficient indemnity offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

From Hongkong: S.S. "SALAMIS" on 25th of October.

First Class ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS

Equipped with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

MANAGING AGENT.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKEING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at COLOMBO, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong:

Steamer from Hongkong: On or about Connecting at Calcutta with on or about

For Freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK

REGULAR SAILINGS VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

FOR NEW YORK.

6. SAINT EGBERT on or about 8th September.

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KUMI
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sailing

S. TANR MARU, For Moji & Kobe 6th Sept.

S. RIONU MARU, For Spore, Batavia, Cebu, Samarang & Sourabaya 22nd Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons

PERSIA 5000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manilla, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

S.S. MONGOLIA Sailing TUESDAY, 15th Sept., Noon.

S.S. KOREA TUESDAY, 16th Oct., 1 p.m.

S.S. SIBERIA TUESDAY, 17th Oct., Noon.

S.S. CHINA TUESDAY, 27th Oct., 1 p.m.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
R. C. MORTON, Agent,
King's Building (opposite Blake Pier). Telephone No. 311.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer Displacement Tons & Speed.

TENYO MARU 22,000-21 knots. From Nagasaki 15 Sept.

SHINYO MARU 22,000-21 knots. From Nagasaki 6 Oct.

CHIYO MARU 22,000-21 knots. From Hongkong 20 Oct.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at NOON.

" " Manila " " " at 10:30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS to London 471.10. Return (4 months) £120.

FIRST CLASS to New York 250. " " " 288.10.

" " San Francisco 245. " " " 288.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA

\$120. \$135. \$150.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from SAN FRANCISCO by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from VANCOUVER by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MILITAIRES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at NOON.

" " Manila " " " at 10:30 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN, VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent.

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SHIPPING

INSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONG KONG	Leave MARSEILLES	Leave LONDON	Due at PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
Leaves YOKOHAMA						
p.m.	Thurs.	p.m.	Tues.	Satur.	Saturday	Friday
Aug. 20	MALTA	Aug. 24	Aug. 29	MALTA	Sept. 26	Oct. 2
Sept. 3	ARCADIA	Sept. 8	Sept. 12	MOREA	Oct. 10	Oct. 16
Sept. 17	DEVANHA	Sept. 22	Sept. 26	MALTA	Oct. 21	Oct. 24
Oct. 1	ORIENTAL	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	MOLTOA	Nov. 6	Nov. 12
Oct. 15	MALTA	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	MOLTOA	Nov. 20	Nov. 26
Oct. 24	ARCADIA	Nov. 8	Nov. 12	MOLTOA	Dec. 4	Dec. 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the Accelerated Arrival of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth & London. These will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday & London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers on the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on Saturday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and thence for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at FORT SAID.

Accommodation in the accompanying Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved.

Engaging at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON AND MARSEILLES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:-

1st SALOON "A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	LONDON.	2nd SALOON "A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	LONDON.
"B"	"	285.	RETURN	"B"	"	239.	
"B"	"	259.		"B"	"	239.	
"B"	"	244.		"B"	"	236.	
"B"	"	240.		"B"	"	236.	
1st SALOON "A"	Accommodation	SINGLE	281.	RETURN	291.		
"B"	"	253.		"B"	"	283.	
"B"	"	243.		"B"	"	283.	
"B"	"	233.		"B"	"	267.	

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSIENT) STEAMERS

ALL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave YAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONG	Leave STORE	Leave MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
"	about	about	about	about	about	about
SULE	Aug. 4	Aug. 20	Aug. 31	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	
SARDINIA	Sept. 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 18	Sept. 22	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
NUBIA	Sept. 15	Sept. 24	Sept. 30	Oct. 6	Nov. 4	Nov. 15
NAMUR	Sept. 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 18	Dec. 29
NOVARA	Oct. 27	Nov. 5	Nov. 11	Nov. 17	Dec. 14	Dec. 23

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON

1st SALOON 250. SINGLE 270. RETURN 285.

2nd " 235. SINGLE 252. RETURN 268.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st SALOON 246. SINGLE 236.

2nd SALOON 233.

All Passengers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE FARES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL SHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES Displacement

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP. via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID...

VICTORIA, E.O. & SEATLE, via KEEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

EDNEY & MELBOURNE, TANGO MARU, (WEDNESDAY, 23rd DAY ISLAND, TOWNS 18,600) Sept. at Noon.

DAY ISLAND, TOWNS 18,600, NIKKO MARU, (WEDNESDAY, 21st VILLE AND BRISBANE, Capt. R. Takeno, Tows 9,670) Oct. at Noon.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO...

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, HAKATA MARU, (SATURDAY, 6th PENANG & RANGOON, Capt. T. Wada, Tows 15,500) Sept.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA...

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA...

The Katori Maru, Kamo Maru and the Hashima Maru are fitted with the new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd Class) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

COMMENCING 1st JUNE, ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Miji Return. Nipponika Return.

1st class \$135 \$122 \$108 \$85.

2nd class \$81 \$75 \$65 \$57.

With option of Rail between Steamers & 1st Ports in Japan.

For further information apply to

T. KUSUMOTO Manager.

Telephone No. 292.

SHIPPING

INSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

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THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer

Steamers to COLOMBO

Leave SHANGHAI

Leave HONG KONG

Leave MARSEILLES

Leave LONDON

Due at PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)

Leaves YOKOHAMA

p.m.

Thurs.

Leave TUES.

Satur.

Saturday

Saturday

Friday

Saturday

